

## The Calumet News

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## AN UNSAFE CANDIDATE.

Whitney Watkins as governor of Michigan, would be an unsafe man for the upper peninsula. He is for the income tax. If he was against it he would not be a candidate to say so. He voted for the bill in the last session of the legislature, and has not changed since.

Watkins does not deserve a single upper peninsula vote. Those who do vote for him will be voting against their own interests and those of their fellow citizens. They will be taking a chance when there is no need of it. Both the Republican and Democratic candidates have come out against the income tax. Either of them would be a safe man for the upper peninsula, so far as this issue, the most vital of all, is concerned.

There is no doubt that the Progressives are much disappointed in their candidate. We have been told many of them already have frantically intimated they will not support him. As most of the Progressives heretofore were formerly Republicans, there is good reason to believe their votes will be cast for Alvin Karpis, the Republican candidate.

In his address at last night's rally in Calumet, Candidate Watkins ignored the income tax. He elected to avoid it in spite of the fact that his audience eagerly awaited an expression. From him to regard it as a Tuesday afternoon at the Mackinac rally he discovered the issue briefly, but what he said was enough to turn any support he might have had. He admitted having voted for the income tax bill in the last legislative session, but inferred it is now a dead issue. He declared the question whether or not he would sign such a measure as governor was not a fair one to ask him or any other candidate.

The statement by Watkins at the Calumet rally was in such manner that it will not be overlooked by the voters of the upper peninsula. They do not intend to take any chances on it. It is a dead issue, and do not vote with two other candidates in the ball against it. They realize it is better to be safe than sorry.

Mr. Watkins may consider the income tax a dead issue, but up here we do not. It has been shown that the farmers in the legislature are not friendly to the upper peninsula and need the first change they get that will put a stop to it. Mr. Watkins is in their confidence. He would not support it and he does not intend to vote for it at the same time he would maintain the status of the upper peninsula in the state of Michigan.

Mr. Watkins says it is not fair to ask him about the income tax. Why not? A candidate is supposed to be well posted on the issues. He is supposed to have clear, definite views in regard to them. He is supposed to take a stand on or against controversial political questions of the day. He takes the stand to tell the people his views, in view their support of him, to influence them to his way of thinking. As this is the time for Mr. Watkins to show whether or not he would sign a income tax bill if put up to him as governor?

Mr. Watkins has no right to ask us expect the support of the upper peninsula. And down in the iron country they feel the same way about it. Here is what the Iron Mountain Press had to say about him after his visit there this week:

The Press wishes that every mine in Dickinson county could have heard the speech delivered at the opera house last Tuesday evening by Whitney Watkins, the hill mouse candidate for governor. Watkins was a senator in the last legislature and an enthusiastic champion of the iron ore tonnage tax bill. In his Tuesday evening speech he endeavored to explain the why and wherefore for favoring such legislation. It was the most magnificent straddle ever on exhibition before an Iron Mountain audience. Watkins candidly confessed that, after studying the question for two years, he had arrived at no definite conclusion in the premises. This was the confession, in substance, that Watkins, while a senator, favored legislation regarding which he knew nothing. His whole talk was a cheap

flow of language designed to win votes regardless of principle.

It is dollars to rotten apples that Watkins favors a tonnage tax now regardless of his talk to the contrary. If elected governor, will approve a tonnage tax law if such a measure is enacted by the legislature. Watkins is a small potato politician and can be depended upon to favor any legislation that will win him a vote. A tonnage law, such as this Watkins favors, would close every mine in Dickinson county. Any person voting for Watkins votes to deprive the miner of a job.

## SUNDAY TUBERCULOSIS DAY.

Sunday over 200,000 people throughout the United States will spend to 2,000,000 people for co-operation with the movement against the white plague. The campaign is under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and has the endorsement of President Taft and many other distinguished persons.

That this is a vital problem among church congregations is evidenced by statistics which the national association gathered last year, which show that ten per cent of all deaths among church members are caused by tuberculosis. Based on these figures and on the mortality statistics of the census bureau, over 1,000,000 of the 13,000,000 population in the United States die from tuberculosis every year. This figure assumes that the death rate of 150 per 1,000 population in the registration area applies to all churches, which is a matter of fact, the rate would probably be higher.

One of the questions to be treated very frankly by the pastors will be the cure for consumption, law or not.

From records on file in the office of the association, the volume of business done by these fraudulent concerns amounts to more than \$12,000,000, and more than 500 such "remedies" are now in use. Three classes of "cures" are distinguished by the association. The first includes hundreds of devices and drugs which can be bought for some trifling sum from ten cents to five dollars at most drug stores. The second class includes "institutes," "professors" or companies of doctors who for a consideration guarantee to cure consumption by some secret method of which they are the sole proprietors. The third class consists of several home made remedies which, either through ignorance or superstition have been advanced as treatments for tuberculosis. Some of these are lemon, onions, fatty-wake poison, coal dust, lime, salt, pure blood, hot oil, milk, strapping, and even alcohol.

FOR VOTERS TO REMEMBER.  
The American people cannot have continued prosperity if they remove the foundation upon which prosperity rests.

The country has made wonderful progress under the protective system. For fifty years, save only the four distressing years of Cleveland's administration, it has grown steadily. During the past sixteen years the growth has been phenomenal. Manufacturing has increased until not only do we supply the needs of 100,000,000 people within our own borders, but we export over two billion dollars worth of American products. This tremendous aggregate of business has made everybody prosperous.

But the Democratic party declares that protection is unconstitutional and that it should destroy the principle. If that should unfortunately happen there would be a sudden and radical change in our own governmental system and business paralysis would result, with many factories closed, workmen idle and banks withdrawing credits.

A change of administration would mean a change of business conditions. This should be borne in mind by voters who think of casting their ballots for Woodrow Wilson. A vote for Roosevelt is half a vote for Wilson. A vote for President Taft and the Republican ticket means a continuance of an administration under which we have safely and steadily progressed.

Lieut. Becker has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for the murder of Chamber Rosenthal, and unless a higher court sets aside the verdict, he will die in the electric chair. His conviction will go a long way towards reforming the New York police department and making it the guardian of the people in fact as well as in name. The outcome of the trial will have a most salutary effect.

At last night's Progressive rally Chairman Reynolds praised Roosevelt for his enforcement of the pure food law. Perhaps Mr. Reynolds has not read ex-Chief Chemist Wiley's remarks about the subject.

Prof. Wilson's argument seems to be that America is a good place to work and Europe a good place to shop.

Why risk a change at this time?

## SOME FACTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Miss Ida Morgan, a Maryland girl, conducts a most unique enterprise—a frog farm—and is making money out of it. She was a stenographer, but failing health compelled her to take up outdoor life. The full grown frogs bring from \$1 to \$4 a dozen, when sold for food. Extra large specimens she sells to biological laboratories receiving as much as \$5 each for them.

John Osborne, many years ago the world's premier jockey, is probably the most striking example in the world of clean living associated with sport. Although over 50 years of age, the venerable Englishman retains his love for the turf by training a few good horses, and often gives his charges their early morning gallops, his strength and agility being the marvel of his associates.

There has always existed in America a strong admiration for the Spanish people, a sentiment of goodwill as persistent as it is difficult to define or account for on materialistic grounds. One can only record that a hustling New York world people, busy at the task of conquering a primitive continent, have felt more than ordinary goodwill for a reserved and dignified race to whom the first in military power but excessive pride of his glorious history—Philadelphia Telegraph.

On C. Baber, who purchased a tract of 2,200 acres near Akron, O., which he is converting into a model farm along scientific lines, began selling matches for his father, owner of a small factory. He became so successful that he built factories in at least seven foreign countries, started rubber works, organized banks, and built a railroad. Now at 21 he is determined to show the world how a large acreage can be conducted on a dividend basis.

Forest fire in the United States have occasioned the loss annually of seventy human lives, of \$35,000,000 in timber, and of stock, crops, buildings and other improvements in indefinite amounts. Added to this are the tremendous losses of young arboreal growths, soils scorched and deteriorated, damaged water courses, interrupted business and depreciated property. Bulletin 117 of the Forest Service, issued by Secretary Wilson, reveals the causes and extent of these losses by fire.

Montevideo, chief port of Uruguay, which ranks seventh in the ports of the world in total tonnage of vessels entering and clearing, is to be one of the finest ports in the world when improvements which have been decided on are carried out. The government will spend \$50,000,000 in the next eight years in making the harbor deep enough for all vessels, and in order that the keen competition with Buenos Ayres may be kept up.—The Argonaut.

The new joint dock for the North-Eastern and Hull and Barnsley railways is now being rapidly pushed to completion, and will be one of the largest and finest docks in the United Kingdom. Its water area will be 514 acres, made up of a main dock 1,000 x 1,050 feet, and two arms, the north-west being 1,250 x 225 feet and the northeast 1,250 x 45 feet, but with the addition of two more arms the water area will finally be 85 acres. There are two drydocks in construction and six coaling berths.

In speaking of a rabbit who was recently appointed to a pastorate at Milwaukee, "The Hebrew Standard" says that a paper referred to the clergyman as "the Jewish Moody," saying: "Why not? Mr. Blank fully deserves this title, for he is pugnacious, peripatetic in his preachments, persistent in his perceptions, perforce in his predilections and perhaps preternaturally perceptive in his prognostications of pending portents. And with all the only question is: How soon he will have Milwaukee Jewry on his communal knees?"—New York Tribune.

## "THIS IS MY 52ND BIRTHDAY."

Edward W. Saunders, who represents the Fifth district of Virginia in Congress, was born in Franklin County, Virginia, Oct. 25, 1859. He graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1882 and the same year he began the practice of his chosen profession in the town of Rocky Mount, Va. Five years later he made his debut in public life as a member of the Virginia house of representatives, of which he served as speaker from 1895 to 1901. In the latter year he ended his career as a State legislator to take a seat on the Virginia circuit bench. He served on the bench five years, until his election to Congress in 1906 to fill the unexpired term of Claude A. Swanson. He was elected for a full term the next year and has been twice re-elected.

Mrs. Annie Pesant, the famous world leader of the Theosophists, 65 years old today.

Earl of Mansfield, 48 years old today.

Sir Albert J. Dorton, for many years engineer-in-chief of the British navy, 56 years old today.

William H. Moore, who has been called the originator of modern plan of industrial combinations, 64 years old today.

Ira C. Copley, representative in Congress of the Eleventh Illinois district, 48 years old today.

Jack Beall, representative in Congress of the Fifth district of Texas, 46 years old today.

A system of personal identification based on the patterns of the veins or the back of the hand has been invented by an Italian scientist.

## RELICS OF CUSTER SEEN IN MUSEUM

An interesting collection has recently been installed in the Hall of History in the National Museum, says a Washington paper, consisting of articles donated and lent by Mrs. George A. Custer, widow of Private Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. A.

Gen. Custer is probably best remembered by his achievements in the many Indian fights in which he participated, and by his record as an Indian scout. The collection includes a memento of this phase of his career, in the form of the white buckskin coat in which he has been most often pictured as a plainsman and scout. That coat is in excellent condition. It has deep collar and cuffs, and is heavily fringed with shaggy buckskin trimming.

The coat calls to mind the services which Gen. Custer rendered to the government in the campaign against the Sioux in 1875 and 1876 in the last of which, the battle of Little Big Horn, he met his death.

Accompanying the coat is a yellow pointed cavalry helmet and a buckskin gauntlet, both worn during his active service against the Indians from 1866 to 1876, while lieutenant colonel, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A.

There is also a blue regulation army officers' coat, with two starred straps, plush collar and cuffs—the coat which he wore on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bacon on Feb. 5, 1864. A straight cavalry saber of tremendous size is also included in the collection. It was a spoil of war captured by Maj. Drew, who presented it to Gen. Custer, since he knew of no other man able to wield such a large weapon. It has a Toledo blade, on which is engraved in Spanish, "Do not draw me without cause and do not breathe me without honor."

A Virginia State flag, a prize of the general's personal prowess, captured by him in 1861, when a lieutenant, is also on display. It is supposed to be the first standard captured by the Army of the Potomac.

One object of great historical significance, though of rather an unromantic nature, is half of a white towel, which figured conspicuously in the battle just preceding the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. It seems that while Gen. Lee had gone to the rear of the Confederate lines to secure an interview with Gen. Grant, leaving Gen. Longstreet in command, Gen. Gordon's division became tardy pressed by the enemy and called on Longstreet for assistance. Not being able to furnish assistance at that time, Longstreet sent his inspector-general, Maj. R. M. Simms, to suggest to Gordon the sending of a flag of truce to the federals, requesting a suspension of hostilities pending the interview between Lee and Grant. Following this suggestion, Gordon at once dispatched Simms to the federal commander, Sheridan, with this request.

As Maj. Simms galloped toward the lines of the Federals he searched his satchel for something white to cover his advance, but found only a towel. This he drew out and waved above his head as he approached the enemy. The Union soldiers, catching sight of the white towel, held their fire, and under this improvised flag Simms was allowed to enter the lines, where he was met by Col. Whitaker and taken to Gen. Custer, who was in command of that part of the field.

Most important among this collection of war relics is a little oval table of wood, much battered and scarred, on which Gen. Grant wrote the letter containing the terms of surrender to Gen. Lee, at the home of Winter McLean near Appomattox Court House, Va. Immediately after this event the table was purchased by Gen. Sheridan and given to Gen. Custer as a present for his wife. Gen. Sheridan's letter of presentation, dated April 10, 1865, the day following the surrender, which is included in the collection, corroborates this statement.

## THE UNKNOWN PRESIDENT.

Stories about M. Fallieres, who is a constant butt for the French newspaper and stage wits, are always as plentiful as blackberries. The latest is that the President recently sent a postal order to a humble relation, at present serving his time in an infantry regiment. For some reason, presumably an illegible address, the letter was not delivered, and at the request of M. Fallieres M. Chaumet, the under secretary of posts and telegraphs, made an inquiry. The upshot of the "enquete" was the discovery that the letter had been returned to Paris, with the following inscriptions, "Return to sender—Fallieres, Paris—address incomplete—unknown." M. Chaumet was furious, and threatened to dismiss the unfortunate postman who had declared M. Fallieres' address to be "unknown," but at the request of the President the functionary was let off, presumably with a strongly worded caution.—London Globe.

## Another General Rule.

General Sir John French, of the British army, talked to a reporter on the Lusitania about aviation.

"It's mortality is dreadful," he said. "Such sacrifices, however, attend every human advance."

With a grim smile he added: "On an aviation field in an aeroplane inventor said, one day to me complacently: 'See the aeroplane looking down on the plodding motor-car! That is the general rule now. Aeroplanes everywhere are looking down on motor-cars.'"

"Yes, and falling down on them, too," said I.

Los Angeles banks report clearings aggregating \$1,093,542,056 for the year ending September 30.

Pittsburgh reports 205 divorce cases pending in a single court.

## LIFE GIVEN HIGHER VALUE.

Workingmen's Compensation Law Raises Price Ten Times.

A Grand Trunk train was wrecked at Birmingham, Mich., Sunday, Sept. 15. Among other casualties a man was killed. He was James H. Meyers, head brakeman. The published reports say his wages were \$85 per month, or \$20 per week. James Meyers was killed on the fourteenth day after a new law had gone into effect in Michigan, the Workingmen's Compensation law. To this law and the fact that the weekly wage mentioned, is to be added a third, that on the Wednesday following there appeared before the widow and her two small children in Battle Creek an agent of the Grand Trunk Western railway. And, said the agent to the widow:

"Your compensation for your husband's death will be \$3,000. That is the sum of \$10 per week, half your late husband's wages, for a period of 300 weeks. If you want the \$3,000 in a lump sum you can have it."

Three thousand dollars does not really compensate for the death of a husband and father. No string of figures with a dollar sign leading them can do that. Perhaps that was the widow's thought. But on the other hand there is a consideration of what might have been, what really was, in the common run of cases, all through the years that came to a notable end, Sept. 1st, last.

"We find that the average compensation and relief as to fatal accidents in the industrial enterprises of Michigan had been \$338.53," says the commission which investigated conditions while the old law was in effect.

Whereas it follows that, while one may reserve to himself the reflection that money compensation does not wholly compensate, the measure of compensation is today more nearly full than it was of yore; and the balance is as \$3,000 cash in hand against \$338.53 won after long litigation and continuous heartbreak, with ever the haunting fear that there wouldn't be that much, that the lawyers would get it all. Not the least cruel of the elements of the old time situation indeed was this element of uncertainty.

People are beginning to affirm the belief that the new Workingmen's Compensation law is the most beneficial single statute ever enacted by a Michigan legislature.—Detroit News, Sept. 27, 1912.

The foregoing story clipped from the News, a paper which is certainly not biased in favor of the Republican party, seems to set forth the universal opinion of the press of the state. The leading dailies and weeklies of Detroit and other Michigan cities have voiced the same sentiment in story and editorial.

Formerly, as shown in the story in the News, an injured employee was compelled to spend from three to five years in fighting his damage case through the courts, with never a hope of getting more than half of the verdict rendered by the jury. Then the amount paid for the loss of a human life averaged a little more than \$300.

This condition was made possible by the fact that the old common law was on the side of the employer. It gave him several defenses which have been abolished by the new law. Chief of these were the fellow servant doctrine and the doctrine of ordinary care.

Under these doctrines a man who had been injured in the performance of his duty could collect little if it could be shown he had known the risk even though he had been forced to assume that liability to feed a hungry family. If, to protect his loved ones from the winter's chills, he had taken a job at the side of an incompetent fellow employee, he was given nothing in case of injury through the fault of that "fellow servant" whom, perhaps he had never spoken with in his life. If he was negligent himself, he could not make the company suffer no matter how grossly they transgressed the principles of caution. They didn't make the company divide on the negligence—the worker bore it all.

Under the new law all these defenses are eliminated. Now, when a laborer is injured, his employer must come to him. They cannot "offer to settle." They must pay down a certain amount of cash at once, an amount based on the extent of the injury as determined by a state commission and on the amount of wages the employee was earning. There is no law yer's fee. There are no court costs. The workman gets it all.

The voters of Michigan are going to vote to continue in power the Republican party, the organization that has been passing measures in the interest of labor since its birth in this state.

## WEARS IRON FALSE TEETH

S. P. Munday of Fort Worth, Tex., prides himself as being the only man living with cast-iron teeth. He wears a set of upper teeth made of iron, cast by a metal company in Fort Worth. They weigh 4½ ounces. He says they are as satisfactory as ordinary false teeth and demonstrated their solidity by sounding the metal on a piece of steel. The plate and teeth are in one solid cast.

## Indifferent Matter.

"There must be very little news in your paper today."

"What makes you think so?"

"I notice you are reading about the latest revolution in Central America."

## Suspicious.

"Hello, old chap. I've been trying to run across you for some time."

"Is that so? What makes your car."

## DR. WILSON'S REMARKABLE SURGICAL FEAT!

REMOVING THE DOG'S TAIL ONE INCH AT A TIME SO AS NOT TO HURT THE DOG.



"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive; but we shall not on that account act with timidity as if we did not know our minds. . . . There should be an immediate revision and it should be downward, unhesitatingly and steadily downward."—Woodrow Wilson.

—From American Industries.

## ANSWERING A VOTER.

Statements of Interest in All Sections of Country.

A Republican voter in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently addressed a letter to the headquarters of the Republican National committee in Chicago, in which he said:

"I have been a Republican all my life, and for 30 years have been voting nothing but a straight Republican ticket for president of the United States."

He does not say that he will do otherwise this year, for he believes President Taft to be honorable and worthy of the many honors that have come to him. He adds, however, that the Republican platform of 1908 called for a downward revision of the tariff and that this solemn pledge has not been kept. He also asserts that the large majority of the laborers in the woolen mills are foreigners instead of Americans, and are employed at starvation wages instead of being paid wages upon which people in this country can live decently. He further calls attention to the fact of a statement that English automobile manufacturers are forming a trust to compete with American companies that are said to be ruining the English market. In conclusion, he wants some information about the panic of 1907.

The explanations and information desired by this Republican voter are so general in their character that the answer forwarded to him will certainly be of interest to other voters in every section of the country. The reply says:

## Tariff Revised Downward.

"The past four years have indeed been most prosperous ones, with few industrial or other disturbances, and with conditions generally satisfactory. And, after all, is not the real test of any administration the conditions which exist in the country while it is in power?"

It is doubtful if you could find a statement of Mr. Taft in which he said there had been no promise of a revision downward. His letter of acceptance states clearly that he did so construe the pledge of the platform in 1908. Furthermore, the tariff was revised downward. The impression to the contrary is due to three sources. One is the attack made upon the Payne law by the magazines. That attack was prompted chiefly by the bitter resentment toward President Taft because he had recommended that the second class postage rate be advanced so that the magazines would come somewhere near paying the government what it cost to transport their editions. It costs the government now about \$60,000,000 a year to carry the magazines through the mails, and they pay it in postage about \$10,000,000 a year. The president suggested to congress that this was not a square deal toward the government, and the magazines determined to break him down."

## Opposition to Taft Explained.

The reply further stated that the opposition of the metropolitan press to President Taft is due to the fact that he declined to put print paper on the free list, while the third source from which the people derive the impression that the Payne law shows revision upward instead of downward was the declaration by Mr. Champ Clark in his speech opposing the bill when it was before the house of representatives. Mr. Clark, speaking as a prophet and not as an historian, said that the duties under the Payne bill would show an average increase of 1.71 per cent, over the Dingley law. The letter continued:

"That statement went out to the country, and was accepted as a fact, when it was merely a guess. But the law has been in operation now for nearly three years, and we do not have to guess, because we know. And these are the facts shown by the books of the treasury department: "Under the Dingley law 44.3 per cent of all imports were on the free list. Under the Payne law 51.2 per cent are free."

"Under the Dingley law the average duty on all dutiable imports was 25.5 per cent, while under the Payne law the average duty has been 20.1 per cent."

"In other words, the Payne law shows a reduction of ten per cent, below the Dingley law on dutiable goods, while on all goods imported it shows a reduction of 21 per cent. This is not prophecy, as Mr. Clark's statement was, it is history."

Mr. Roosevelt, in a signed article in the Outlook, said: "The Payne law is better than the one it succeeded, and very much better than the McKinley law."

## Wool and Woollen Cloth.

Regarding wool, it is stated that the last Democratic wool schedule revision put the sheep growers out of business and closed up 90 per cent. of the woolen factories. It is also stated that the average manufacturer's profit on the cloth which goes into the average suit of clothes is an average of 30 cents. This sum would not be saved by the purchaser of the suit if all of it were taken away from the mill men. The letter then continues:

"As to the situation at Lawrence, Mass., it is true that the mills are largely operated by foreigners; but so far from that being an argument against our tariff policy, it seems to me to be one in its favor, because the very presence of those foreigners is evidence that labor conditions here are better than in other countries. The recent disturbances, you must have observed, do not grow out of any wage dispute, but without doubt are due solely to the anarchistic protest against the trial of two men charged with murder or some other violent crime. It may be that wages in these mills are lower than they should be, but I do not possibly see how a reduction in the duty which would necessarily reduce the profits of the mill owners, could result in advancing wages."

"As to the tariff on automobiles, it is asserted that there is no evidence which shows that Americans pay higher prices for these machines here than would otherwise have to be paid. There is the liveliest competition among American automobile manufacturers, and the machines are sold strictly on their merits. As they are sold in America on a competition basis, there is no reason to complain if other makers are able also to compete with other countries. American goods find a big market abroad, as a rule, because they are better than foreign goods, and not because they are cheaper."

## An Important Difference.

In conclusion, the reply draws a contrast between the panic of 1907 and the panic of 1893, as follows: "As to the panic of 1907, it cannot be properly charged to the Republican party, because it arose not through loss of confidence in measures, but through distrust of men. The panic of 1893 came because the country feared the result of Democratic measures, the tariff bill and others. The panic of 1907 came because the country lost confidence in some high financiers who were gambling on the country's prosperity in Wall street. The proof of this is in the fact that, no act of Republican legislation was charged with responsibility for the panic, and no new legislation was demanded to cure it, except the emergency currency law, which was promptly passed."

## WHY ROOSEVELT BOLTED.

From the Clay Center, Kan., Republican. Taft was fairly conventioned by the Republican national convention at Chicago and is the rightful nominee of his party. Had Roosevelt been the nominee, it would have been the duty of Republicans who affiliate with the party to support him. Taft stands in that same relation and logically should command the support of all who claim to be Republicans. Roosevelt bolted his party; not because Taft was not the rightful nominee, but because of disappointed ambition and bitter desire for revenge because of his failure to get the nomination.

A bolter and ingrate and a traitor are synonymous terms in our case and the people will see to it that he is properly punished for his treachery.

No traitor ever succeeded in accomplishing his ends.

History has never recorded an instance where a traitor did not meet his just deserts. It will be the same with Roosevelt.

## Out of the Honest Class.

From the Salt Lake Tribune. Governor Johnson's characterization of President Taft as "the most humiliating character in American history," is a fair example of unbridled license of speech gone mad. Johnson's attempt to steal the Republican nomination in California and distract the Taft voters, puts him out of the class of honest men who are entitled to respect.